

Name	Comment Code	Summary of Main Comment	Page Number	Category of Comment
Oregon Forest Industries and Oregon Small Woodlands Association	77-AAA	Private landowners, foresters, and loggers support the OFPA, and application of the rules is high (Robben and Dent 2002).	7	Riparian
Oregon Forest Industries and Oregon Small Woodlands Association	77-BBB	The WRC study at Hinkle Creek appears to highlight the role of smaller debris to provide shade for type-N streams and the critical role of woody debris and rocks for cover in small fish-bearing reaches.	13	Riparian
Oregon Forest Industries and Oregon Small Woodlands Association	77-CCC	The OFPA rules for small and medium fish-bearing streams do provide minimum requirements for development of large mature trees that can contribute key wood pieces to streams. These contributions can be augmented by discretionary placement of wildlife trees along riparian areas; policies that promote active management of riparian areas to accelerate the development of large mature trees near the stream; and voluntary measures by landowners including retention of additional leave trees in the near-stream area, and placement of large wood or wood-structures in streams as part of active management or other conservation efforts (See discussion on Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds). The long-term wood recruitment needs for Oregon streams can most efficiently be achieved through a combination of these OFPA rules that provide for minimum leave trees along fish-bearing reaches and the many options for voluntary enhancements to targeted reaches needing additional wood volumes.	13	Riparian
Oregon Forest Industries and Oregon Small Woodlands Association	77-DDD	Perhaps most importantly, the WRC studies are measuring the fish and macroinvertebrate response to contemporary forest practices, and the results are available at http://watershedsresearch.org . The findings so far indicate that timber harvesting on headwater type-N and along small and medium type F streams is not degrading fish populations.	13	Riparian

NEWA	57-AAA	The rules generally do not protect non-perennial, or intermittent, streams, which Oregon's rules state will be determined "by the State Forester based on a reasonable expectation that the stream will have summer surface flow after July 15," nor is there any required riparian management area for seeps and springs	17	Riparian
NEWA	57-BBB	If riparian buffers are not required for non-fish bearing streams, they become a source of excess sediment to perennial, fish-bearing channel networks as sediment is transported downstream. Thus, the effectiveness of the overall system of riparian management zones in maintaining sufficiently low turbidity is diminished at a watershed scale due to inadequate buffers in headwater basins.	17	Riparian
NEWA	57-CCC	Landslides in clearcuts are more likely to deliver to streams, and to impair water quality with episodic and chronic sedimentation, than landslides in forested areas.	18	Riparian
NEWA	57-DDD	Increased erosion and corresponding increases in sediment delivery and sedimentation contribute to channel simplification, including losses in the depth, frequency, and quality of pools and off-channel habitat critical for fish rearing. Increased sedimentation also contributes to increased levels of fine sediment, which greatly reduces salmonid survival from egg-to-fry life stages. Elevated sediment delivery also increases turbidity that can impair salmonid sightfeeding and cause gill damage—both factors that can contribute to indirect mortality	19	Riparian
NEWA	57-EEE	Increases in sediment delivery can further harm coho by contributing to increases in width/depth ratios in sensitive streams, which inevitably increases summer water temperatures even in the absence of the loss of shade.	19	Riparian
(b) (6)	43-AAA	A comment on a recent harvest activity along Quartz Creek - "I was able to verify that there were between 400 and 500 designations of high risk areas (HRA) or High risk sites (HRS) and northern spotted owl sights that meant NOTHING to the operator." Implying that harvest occurred on these areas despite these designations	1	Landslides
	43-BBB	Department of Forestry laws are woefully inadequate.	2	Riparian/General

(b) (6)

45-AAA

Large companies with large land holdings are doing a large amount of dangerous activities that impact us all, our wildlife habitats and the purity of our water in our State. These activities require oversight from laws that effectively reign in pollution released into our waterways.

1

Riparian/General

Oceanside Cleanwater
Subcommittee

53-AAA

There are numerous roads that cross tributaries within the Short Creek drinking water source watershed and there is no monitoring of the effects of these roads on the water quality in the streams that lead to the community source water.

2

Roads

Oceanside Cleanwater
Subcommittee

53-BBB

The existing rules need to be applied and enforced: A quarry operation in their drinking water source watershed has twice illegally pumped polluted storm water from their holding pond into Short Creek requiring emergency shutdown of their water system. Contrary to the regulations, there were no fines nor sanctions applied to the violating facility.

2

Enforcement

Oregon Coast Alliance

48-AAA

An effective, enforceable, nonpoint plan under CZARA as well as some kind of loan/grant financing for homeowners is the solution needed to address OSDS issues and this is not occurring effectively now.

4

OSDS

(b) (6)

45-AAA

Had to rent an additional home for six weeks during spraying in nearby forests to their home, but could not afford to move another time as the slash piles were burned. As a consequence they endured weeks of breather difficulties, throat constriction and irritation as well as burning red eyes until the smoking of the piles dissipated, which took weeks. Subsequently, the family has resorted to renting an older motor home as a "less expensive" way of being able to evacuate the neighborhood during spraying and burning events.

2

Pesticides